

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62 89
... NEW DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST ...

FOR SPRING OF 1904,

— OF THE —

**Fruit, Ornamental Trees,
Vines, Plants, Etc.** ❁ ❁



Brighton,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

— BY —

**J. B.
WATKINS
& BRO.,**

PROPRIETORS OF

Elmwood Nurseries.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

We again hand you our Catalogue of good things. It has been carefully revised, and a few sorts have been added that have proven worthy of trial among the host of well-tested varieties. Please read it carefully and send in an order of your selections early.

Remember, we employ no agents to annoy you, and our stock being equal to that offered by any growers in the State, you can save from 50 to 100 per cent. by sending your orders directly to the Nursery, and get varieties known to succeed in this climate, and the novelties, too, if you wish them.

Our nurseries are regularly inspected by the State Entomologist and to each shipment will be attached a copy of his certificate showing freedom from diseases and insect pests and a copy of State license.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Hallsboro', - - - Chesterfield, Co., Va.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS and TELEGRAPH OFFICE:
Midlothian, - - - Southern Railway.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Barred Plymouth Rock

is the best and most popular of all varieties of poultry as a general-purpose fowl. For the farmer or market poultryman they are favorites, being of medium size, well proportioned, with a deep, full breast, making a most admirable bird for market purposes. They are hardy, mature early, and make excellent broilers from eight to twelve weeks old. They are good layers the year round, and in winter they lay exceptionally well. Their eggs are brown in color and average 8 to a pound. They are good setters and excellent mothers.

BROWN LEGHORNS



Brown Leghorns

are, perhaps, the largest egg producers—averaging 150 to 200 eggs per year. They are lively, active, and of a restless disposition; the best foragers, and will pick up a good part of their living during the year. They mature early, feather quickly. The pullets often begin laying when five months old, and the cockerels crow as early. As table birds they are small, but are good layers of pure white eggs which weigh about 10 to the pound.

Prices of above breeds: Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. Eggs, for hatching in season, \$1 per 13; 30 for \$2.

These prices include packing and F. O. B. Midlothian, Va. We breed for general utility; selecting the best specimens and introducing new blood each year.

By arrangement with the Express Company we can send one or two settings of eggs to any express office in this State for 25 cents, or we can send 50 pounds, or under, of any articles quoted in this catalogue to any express office in Virginia for 50 cents.

Address all communications to

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.,

HALLSBORO, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VA.

Catalogue of Elmwood Nurseries,

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

HALLSBORO, VA.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL, TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions, as the result of our experience with fruit trees, &c.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; hence all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry, and airy locations are best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order, from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, untie the bundle, take one tree at a time and stand them in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shrivelled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow them to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the west to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind-storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth that came out of the hole; now pull the tree up four or five inches (which gives the roots a bracing position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and

work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide, and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to drown them the first or second year after planting, or having them blown down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet, and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

CULTIVATION.—No grass or grain crops should be grown in orchards until the trees have attained good bearing size. Then it is best to sow in crops that require spring plowing. For the first few years after planting the land may be worked (with advantage to the trees) in tobacco, potatoes, or any hoe crop; but nothing should be planted in four feet of the trees in any direction, and the trees should be hoed around whenever the crop is worked.

We would advise our friends and patrons to be very careful not to allow horses or cattle to run in their young orchards, as they will ruin the best trees that can be furnished by any nurserymen. Hogs may be allowed to run in orchards with advantage, as they will readily eat the fruit that drops prematurely, and thus destroy a great many insects, which are the main cause of premature falling. Young fruit trees, etc., require care and attention to be thrifty and to come into bearing early. It is a poor policy to purchase young fruit trees and plant them out and expect them to care for themselves, like forest trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE, SET AT REGULAR

DISTANCES.

DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS.	DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS.
1 foot by 3 feet	14,520	6 feet by 10 feet ...	726
2 " 3½ feet	6,223	8 " 10 feet ...	547
2 " 4 feet	5,445	10 " 12 feet ...	363
3 " 4 feet	3,630	20 " 20 feet ...	108
3 " 5 feet	2,964	25 " 25 feet ...	69
3 " 6 feet ...	2,420	30 " 30 feet ...	48
4 " 6 feet	1,398	40 " 40 feet ...	27

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples	20 to 40 feet.	Pears—Dwarf ..	10 to 12 feet.
Pears—Standard ...	20 to 40 feet.	Grapes	6 to 10 feet.
Cherries ...	20 to 40 feet.	Currants ...	2 to 4 feet.
Peaches	20 to 25 feet.	Gooseberries	2 to 4 feet.
Apricots ...	20 to 25 feet.	Raspberries ...	2 to 4 feet.
Nectarines	20 to 25 feet.	Blackberries ...	2 to 4 feet.
Plums	20 to 25 feet.	Strawberryer ..	1 or 2 by 3½ feet.
Quinces	10 to 12 feet.	Asparagus	1 by 5 feet.

PLEASE NOTE METHODS OF DEALING, ETC., CAREFULLY.

Having abandoned the troublesome and expensive agency system, all stock is sold direct to purchasers, and at the lowest possible prices for the high grade of stock we offer. It will be observed that our prices are now from one-half to two-thirds less than when we sold under the agency system. This we hope our friends will appreciate. We employ no agents and give no one authority to represent us in any way, unless writings signed by us are shown. We do not believe in "middle men" where no necessity exists.

DEALERS.—We have supplied dealers with general satisfaction, and those who buy stock of us to sell may say, as they have a right and which we desire they should, that the stock is from our Nurseries; but in case other goods than those bought of us are represented as of our growing, we shall use every endeavor to make the fraud known. We have nothing to do with the price at which dealers sell.

Over-colored plate-books and large, showy Catalogues are fashionable to excite and induce sale; but we prefer a plain list of the best old and new varieties, with short descriptions, that the final expectation of the purchaser may be fully realized in large, handsome, successful fruits. To this end we have devoted our time and money in collecting and testing in our experimental orchards, vineyards, etc., aided by the best originators and growers of the land. By this course money may not be gotten out of the pockets of the ignorant, who always "bite" at the showy pictures of the peddler; but from the industrious and intelligent it secures a steady custom and lasting friendship.

Our stock for the coming season embraces the best old and new sorts, is in a healthy and thrifty condition, and is grown and handled under our personal supervision, every care being taken to have everything true to label; but mistakes will sometimes occur, and if anything should prove untrue to name we stand ready to replace such stock or refund the amount paid for same, though only a few such complaints have reached us in a business experience of more than twenty years.

Our nurseries are annually inspected by State Entomologist and are licensed under State laws, and all shipments will be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from diseases and insect pests; and as an additional guarantee, all stock is fumigated with cyanide acid gas in an air tight room before it is shipped. This kills lice, borers and any insects that may not be perceptible to the eye.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We ship by freight or Southern Express from Midlothian Depot, Southern Railroad, and by freight from Vinita Depot (Richmond and Alleghany Division of Chesapeake and Ohio Railway).

Please observe the following in ordering:

With every order give name of railroad and freight depot to which you wish your order shipped; also with each order give name of your nearest express office, so that we can send by the cheaper route. Don't forget to sign your name and give your post-office. All orders should be written legibly on a separate sheet from your letter, the name and price of everything wanted, together with full shipping directions at the bottom, written plainly. If this is done it will save trouble and prevent mistakes in filling orders.

Where selections are left with us, please state whether fruit is desired for market or home use; also the number of trees or plants you wish to ripen in the different seasons, and at which price.

Orders will be filled as nearly in the rotation in which they are received as possible.

Trees, plants, etc., will be carefully labelled.

Errors in filling orders will be cheerfully corrected if reported promptly after receipt of trees, etc.

In making out your order do not give size of trees unless some special size is wanted, but give the price, and we will know what size is wanted.

Prices named in this Catalogue are made low for the quality of stock we offer in order to command cash, and will be adhered to as nearly as possible. That is what this list is published for—to let you know what we have and how we sell it. These prices are fixed on a low cash living basis for good southern-grown stock; but if nurserymen, dealers, alliances, neighborhood clubs or individuals wish larger amounts than mentioned, or larger orders, including various articles, we shall be pleased to receive a list, naming size of trees, etc., together with a list of varieties and number of each wanted, to be priced and returned for approval or rejection. Such lists will be priced as low as the amount and grade of stock wanted will justify, but in no case will we try to secure orders with low prices, intended to match with indifferent stock, as some do. At these prices

orders will be carefully packed, so as to carry any distance, and delivered at freight or express office free; a receipt will be taken for same and forwarded at once to purchaser. Cash, satisfactory equivalent, or a negotiable note, properly endorsed and payable at bank, must accompany all orders to secure them. Please do not ask credit. John Randolph said, "Pay as you go," and it is the only true policy.

Orders to be shipped amounting to less than one dollar cannot be accepted.

The articles on the following list will be furnished at the annexed prices only when the quantity specified shall be taken. Five hundred will be furnished at the thousand rate, fifty at the hundred rate, and six at rate per twelve.

All orders are received subject to stock being unsold on receipt of same.



SPECIAL OFFER.

On all orders for trees and plants amounting to more than five dollars' worth, selected wholly at the single or dozen rates of this list, we agree to deliver free—that is, we will prepay the freight to your depot or express office (but no wharfage), provided cash accompanies the order. We require the purchasers to give us the name of both his freight and express office, so that we can send by the cheaper route. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grape Vines may be included in this offer at the hundred rates also. On all orders selected at the hundred or thousand rates the purchaser must pay freight; but we pack and F. O. B. cars here at the prices named.

Money may be sent by draft or post-office order on Hallsboro, Va., or by express to Midlothian, Va., or by registered letter to Hallsboro, Va.

Remember, Hallsboro is a money-order office, and money can be sent safely and very cheaply this way.



FEES CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

Orders for sums not exceeding \$ 2.50.....	3 cents.
Over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00.....	5 cents.
Over \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00.....	8 cents.
Over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00.....	10 cents.
Over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00.....	12 cents.
Over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00.....	15 cents.



REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

JOHN S. ELLETT, Esq., President State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

HON. W. W. BAKER, Hallsboro, Va.

Address all communications to

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.,

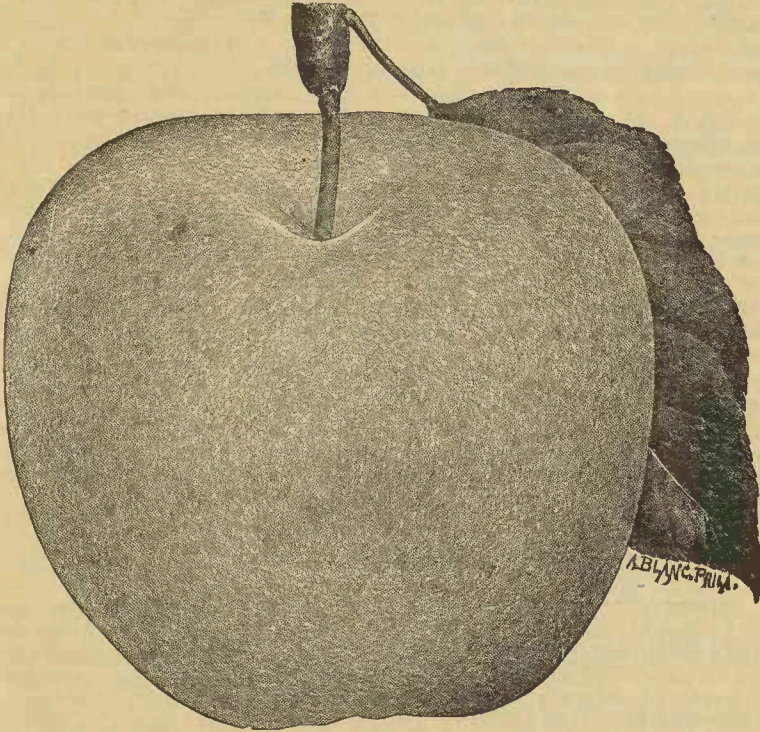
Hallsboro, Chesterfield County, Va.

APPLES.

(TWO AND THREE YEARS.)

Prices, unless otherwise named, 5 to 7 feet, 15 cents each; \$1.75 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100; \$100.00 per 1,000.

Those at 25 cents each are \$2.50 per dozen.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium in size, waxen yellow in color, sub-acid, good quality, profitable shipper for early market, young and early bearer; tree rather dwarfish in habit. We include the 4 to 6 ft. trees of this variety in the price of 5 to 6 ft. grade of other sorts. June.

JUNE OR MAY APPLE—Small, light yellow, sub-acid; an old sort that is prized for its earliness.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium, pale yellow, tender, sub-acid; an early bearer, and it is the best very early sort we have tested. Last of June.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, nearly crimson, striped, juicy; quite acid. Last of June.

SWEET JUNE.—An excellent early sweet apple; pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; fine for table and cooking, perfectly tender; 25th of June to middle of July. z z z z z z z z

SUMMER QUEEN—Medium to large, yellow streaked with red, flesh tender, with an acid aromatic flavor. August.

EARLY RIPE—A good family and market sort; fruit large, orange yellow; flesh firm, sub-acid; a good shipper. July 15th.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—Medium oblong, deep red, sub-acid. July the 20th here.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Above medium, rather flat, yellow with red blush; an old reliable family and market sort. August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Small, beautiful red, tender, fine flavor, good bearer; ripens during long season. July.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, yellow, striped and dashed with light and deep red, tender, crisp and highly flavored; a valuable sort. July.

HORSE—Large, greenish yellow, sometimes has a blush, rather coarse; but fine for cooking and drying. July and August.

*CRUMPTON—A new seedling apple from Henrico county, Va.; medium, oblate, very dark red, excellent quality; best keeper of any summer sort. Having thoroughly tested it, we can recommend it with confidence. August. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

*PERKINS—Originated with Judge Perkins, of Cumberland county, Va.; above medium to large, pale yellow, best quality; with striking and pleasant aroma. After fruiting it several times in our own orchard, we pronounce it one of the best for August and September. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAN—Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red; tender, juicy and rich; good bearer. August.

*SUMMER ROSE—Below medium, yellowish striped with red, very tender, spicy, sub-acid; ripens during a long period, beginning July.

*SHEEP NOSE—A variety sent us some years ago by Mr. W. H. Walker, of King and Queen county, to test. We have fruited it several times, and pronounce it the best eating apple we have seen for August. Fruit large at base, tapering to apex, covered with brown russet red; tender and fine. Tree rather crooked grower, said to live to great age. 25c. each.

FALL APPLES.

FALL CHEESE—Medium to small, roundish, striped and dotted, very tender, mild sub-acid; very popular sort in Virginia. We also have another sort very similar, called Large Fall Cheese, which is much larger, decidedly flat, and of nearly the same color, quality and texture. Both sorts are upright growers and generally bi-annual bearers. September to December.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium, crisp, tender, aromatic; fine quality. September to December.

BISMARCK—Fruit large, handsome, yellow with red streaks, tender, sub-acid, pleasant. Short, stocky grower, and bore in nursery rows on one and two year trees last season. A new sort of much promise. Trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. September to December.

*BONUM—Medium, roundish, covered with rich red, flesh yellow, tender, juicy and good; one of the best bearers and an excellent sort for family or market. September to November.

RAMBO—Medium, oblate, yellowish white, streaked pale red, tender, rich, mild, sub-acid; good. September and October.

FALLWATER—Very large, yellowish green, juicy, sub-acid; deservedly popular for family and market. September to December.

*LADIES' SWEET—Above medium, oblate, striped, and nearly covered with red; a beautiful and excellent sweet sort, and deserves to be more generally planted. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. September to December.

FALL PIPPIN—Large, roundish, flattened at ends; yellowish, rich, aromatic; sub-acid. September to December.

*Starred sorts cannot be furnished
until Fall 1907.*

GOLDEN SWEET—Medium, pale yellow, rather firm, rich, sweet, hardy and productive. September to December.

FALL WINE SAP—A free grower and an early bearer; fruit medium; roundish, yellow, with blush in sun; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good. September to November.

REBEL—Large, red striped, best quality; one of the most showy apples in cultivation; originated in Virginia; tree upright grower and good bearer. September to December.

WEALTHY—Medium, roundish, yellow shaded with crimson, tender, juicy, sub-acid. September to October.

WOOD'S FAVORITE—Seedling of Maiden's Blush, much larger; clear, bright yellow, with crimson blush; excellent quality. Tree a good, upright grower, and enormous bearer. One of the best late fall sorts for family or market. September.

WINTER APPLES.

ALBEMARLE PIPPINS—Large, roundish, oblate, yellow, crisp, juicy and rich flavor; succeeds in mountainous and limestone sections.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin)—Large, roundish, oblong, striped; mostly red; very handsome; mild sub-acid, not rich; tree vigorous, hardy, productive; a great market sort. October to March.

JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER, OR YORK IMPERIAL—Large; sometimes flat-tish, sometimes oblong; partially and sometimes totally covered with red; a good bearer, and one of the most profitable market sorts. November to April.

NANSEMOND BEAUTY—Medium to large; bright striped red; crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

DELAWARE RED WINTER—Medium to large; bright red, fine-grained; thought to be a long keeper and a valuable acquisition. December to March.

LIMBERTWIG—An old sort; medium, roundish; yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid; was formerly one of the longest keepers; productive. October to March.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Very similar to Albemarle Pippin, and is thought by some to be synonymous, but we find it a much stronger grower, and several large planters say it is superior to it.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Seedling of Wine Sap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every important point; better and stronger grower, hardier; fruit much larger, sometimes four inches in diameter and very uniform in size; color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild, sub-acid; a very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

KINNAIRD CHOICE—Another seedling of Wine Sap, and no apple grown is said to be of better quality for the late fall or early winter; medium to large; dark red or crimson; fine-grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic; most excellent; trees vigorous and bear young. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Slightly conic; regular, smooth; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained; skin dark red or nearly black; long keeper. October to April.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Above medium; roundish, light yellow; flesh tender, sweet, with nice pear flavor when fully ripe. Tree an upright grower, and we consider it one of the best. October to February.

BUCKINGHAM (Winter Cheese or Winter Queen)—Large, oblate, nearly covered with bright red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to March.

WINE SAP—Too well known to need description; succeeds over a larger section of country than any other, and is the most popular and extensively planted apple in the South. October to March.

- RUSSET (Roxbury)**—Medium, dull brownish yellow, rich, sub-acid; good where it succeeds. October to January.
- ENGLISH GOLDEN RUSSET**—Medium, roundish, slightly flat; partly covered with thick russet, firm, crisp, rich. October to December.
- STAYMAN'S WINE SAP**—Seedling of Wine Sap. Large size, bright red, best quality. Attracting much attention as a profitable market sort. Tree is vigorous, regular and not drooping in habit, like its parent. Twenty-five cents each.
- VIRGINIA BEAUTY**—Medium to large, dark red, sub-acid, early bearer; valuable as a late keeper and fine market sort. December to March.
- MISSOURI PIPPIN**—Medium to large, red, with darker red stripes, handsome, fair quality; good grower, young and immense bearer. Recommended as a profitable sort and one of the best fillers. November to March.
- *BABBIT**—Four inches in diameter; bright red, fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich with plenty of acid to make it one of the best cooking sorts; a heavy bearer, an excellent keeper, and a good grower. October to March. Twenty-five cents each.
- SMITH CIDER**—Above medium, handsome, striped and shaded with red; juicy, sub-acid; irregular grower; regular bearer. September to December.

CRAB APPLES.

Four to six feet—25 cents each.

- HYSLOP**—Large, beautiful, crimson, popular. September to November.
- TRANSCENDANT**—Bright red; one of the most popular; very productive. October.
- SIBERIAN RED**—Waxen yellow and red; beautiful, most useful of all crabs. August.
- YELLOW SIBERIAN**—Rather large, flattish, yellow. August.

NOTE.—Varieties starred we cannot furnish until fall of 1904 and spring of 1905, as these sorts were sold out last fall.

NOTE.—Apples 1 and 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, of the following for spring of 1904 at \$4.00 per 50, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1,000: Ben Davis, J. F. Winter, Yellow Transparent, Mammoth Black Twig, Wine Sap, Bonum, Virginia Beauty, Grimes Golden, Red Astrachan, Summer Queen.

PEACHES.

They are all budded on natural peach seedlings, and one year old stock. Peaches succeed in any locality naturally dry, and should have frequent cultivation and manuring, or an application of fertilizer, such as wood ashes or other fertilizers, to keep them in a vigorous condition. Our list comprises the very cream of varieties. We can give a constant succession of ripening, from June 20th until frost. All are free-stone, except those that have the letter C by them—they are cling. Prices, except otherwise noted, are:

Trees 4 to 6 feet.....	15 cents each.....	\$1.75 per dozen	\$10.00 hundred.
Trees 3 to 4 feet.....	12 cents each.....	\$1.25 per dozen	7.00 hundred.
Small trees, 2 to 3 ft..	10 cents each.....	75 cents per dozen....	4.00 hundred.

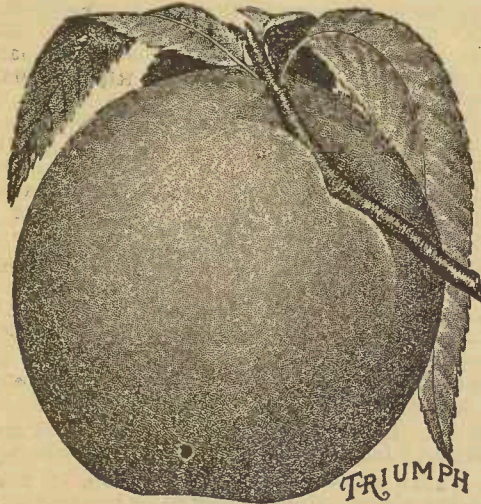
Those marked 25 cents will be \$2.50 per dozen.

- VICTOR**—The earliest peach known, ripens ten days earlier than Snead. Tree vigorous, compact grower, a regular and immense bearer; flavor very pleasant, sub-acid; cling-stone. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, crossed with Spanish Blood, bordering on the Indian Type. 25c. each.
- SNEAD, C.**—Said to be a week earlier than Alexander; belongs to Chinese type; size medium; color white, with red cheek. If this be true, this is the most valuable peach yet introduced. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ALEXANDER, C.—Is the standard of comparison for earliest sorts. Medium; bright red, good quality; good family and profitable market sort; should be in every orchard.

WATERLOO, C.—Very similar to above; fully its equal in every respect.

GREENSBORO—A wonderful new variety originated in Greensboro, N. C.; ripening earlier than Alexander and nearly double its size. It is a great bearer, the tree being annually loaded with fruit, which is large yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy. It is a great surprise to behold peaches of such size, ripening before Alexander, in such abundance and in quality among the best. Twenty-five cents.



TRIUMPH, C.—Earliest yellow-flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

TROTH'S EARLY—A very early and excellent peach of medium size; whitish, with a very fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Middle of July.

EARLY RIVERS, C.—One of the most beautiful of early peaches. Above medium; pale yellow, with red cheek.

GENERAL LEE, C.—Large, creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; high peach flavor; one of the best. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CHINESE CLING—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese cling. Ripe middle of August; an excellent shipping variety. No other peach has made such a name for shipping and none is cultivated more extensively.

EVERBEARING PEACH—One of the most remarkable of peaches; fruit 3 to 3½ inches through; mottled and striped with pink veins, of excellent flavor. Free-stone of Indian type. Has several periods of blooming or continues to bloom for a long time, thus escaping early frosts that kill other sorts. Begins to ripen in July and continues until the middle of September. Deserves extensive trial, as in many localities other sorts are killed nearly every season by spring frosts. Fifty cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

OWEN—This is a new variety, three years from seed, that originated in Manchester, Va., and fruited the past season for the first time. Specimens were sent us for examination, and we were so much pleased with it that we arranged to propagate it after testing the fruit and examining the tree. Fruit above medium, pale yellow, mostly covered with red; oval, flesh rich creamy yellow, sweet, very juicy, of highest flavor. Did not rot at all. When fully ripe, skin pulls off as easily as on a scalded tomato, and juice drops off fingers when eating. Flesh almost as melting as banana, covering a small seed. Tree seems to be a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Ripens about 20th of August. Fifty cents each.

EMMA—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, quality among the best; a free-stone. In maturity, it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than Elberta. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit-growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once. We believe that it is a variety that will do well with us. Twenty-five cents.

CARMAN—Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer; profitable and popular market variety. Fine shipper. Ripe June 20th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

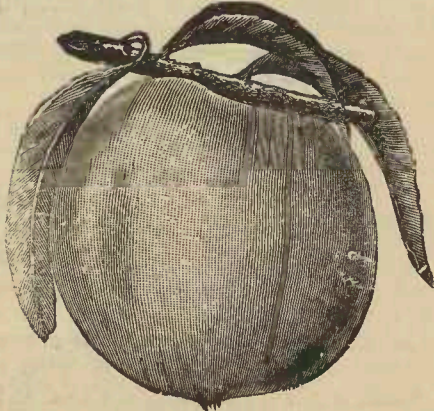
CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

BISHOP'S EARLY—Large, high-colored, splendid family sort. Several of our customers have planted it largely, and say it is the most profitable sort in our collection, which is high praise. We believe it will be in great demand when generally known. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

OLD MIXON FREE—An old and reliable family and market sort. Flesh white, red cheek; excellent. July 25th.

CROSBY—Medium, orange yellow, streaked with carmine, nearly round; fine quality, and is being planted largely; said to be an ironclad and frost-proof. We have fine stock of it. August 1st.

CHAMPION—Very large; sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; very handsome; claimed to be hardier than other sorts except Crosby, and one of the best and most profitable shippers. August 1st.



WONDERFUL PEACH.

WONDERFUL—Very large, light yellow, crimson blush, flesh rich, deep, solid, and of fine texture; long keeper. September 15th. Twenty-five cents.

SUSQUEHANNA—Large, yellow flesh and skin, shaded with red; fair quality. August 1st.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large; white, with bright red cheek; fine quality. August 1st.

GLOBE—Large, flesh firm, juicy, yellow; quality good; rich, vinous, and luscious. September 1st.

SMOCK'S FREE—Large, yellow and red skin and flesh; hardy and valuable late sort. September.

HEATH CLING—An old sort, prized everywhere for home use and market. September 1st.

ALBRIGHT'S WINTER, C.—Almost identical with Heath Cling, but nearly a month later, ripening last of September.

STARKE—This is a new sort that originated in the yard of Mr. Ashton Starke, Richmond, Va., and has been exhibited at our State Fair twice, and both times received first prize. In size, color, and texture it much resembles Elberta, but is more juicy, and is one of the finest very late peaches, ripening October 10th in Richmond. Twenty-five cents each.

LYONS—New, very large, white flesh, overspread with beautiful red, very juicy; small stone, of best quality, resembles Stump the World in almost every respect; originated with Mr. D. Lyons, of Richmond, and has been awarded several first prizes. Ripens with Starke. Twenty-five cents.

NECTARINES.

Three to five feet; 35 cents each.

ORANGE—Medium; bright golden yellow, with scarlet cheek; cling-stone. August.

NEW WHITE—Medium; skin and flesh white; rich, vinous; freestone. August.

APRICOTS.

Three to five feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

MOORPARK—Large; red cheek, yellow skin and flesh; sweet, juicy, and excellent.

LARGE EARLY—Above medium; orange yellow; rich and sweet; freestone. Last of June.

EARLY GOLDEN—Small; pale yellow; juicy, sweet; hardy and productive; freestone.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, juicy rich and very fine; one of the best.

PEARS.

The culture of standard pears is very much the same as that of apples, and the trees will thrive with the same care and on almost any soil where the apple does well. The question is frequently asked us, What is the difference between a standard and a dwarf pear? The difference is only in the tree. The standard is any variety budded or grafted on its own pear root. The dwarf is any variety budded on the quince stock, which makes the tree a dwarf, but does not materially alter the character of the fruit, while some sorts bear earlier than they do as standards. It does not make so durable a tree, and we only recommend its being planted where space is limited, such as in city or suburban gardens. We much prefer standard trees for orchards, and most varieties will begin to bear in two or three years after planting. The quality of the fruit is much improved by being gathered a few days before it is ripe and put in some

dark and cool place to complete its ripening. The pear should be more generally planted, as it is the prince of fruits.

Standard, five to seven feet, branched, 35 cents each; \$4 per dozen; \$20 per hundred.

KOONCE—Medium; yellow, with very handsome crimson cheek, making a showy market fruit. Fair quality; does not rot at core; fine grower, and one of the most promising very new sorts. June. Fifty cents each; \$5.50 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. July.

BARTLETT—Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery; sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large; pale yellow, russet, bright cheek; melting, sugary, delicious; requires to be picked early; tree vigorous and bears young. September.

HOWELL—Rather large, oval or obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet; flesh white, somewhat coarse, but with an exceedingly pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor. September.

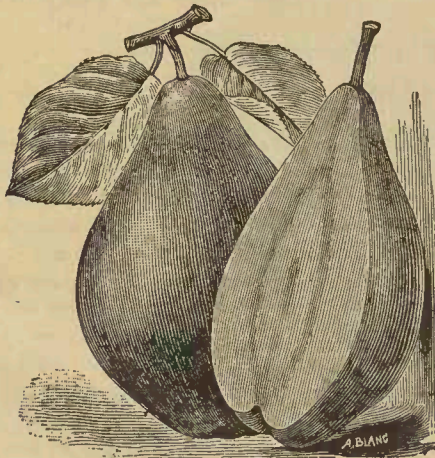
SECKLE—Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower. Ripens last of August.

DUCHESS (Anzouleme)—One of the largest of all good pears. Dull, greenish yellow, russety, flesh white, juicy and very good. Fruit variable on young trees. Does finely on quince or as dwarf. September.

***LAWRENCE**—Medium to large, oblate, golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; good bearer. An early winter sort. November and December.

LE CONTE—Large, oblong, smooth, pale yellow; quality generally pretty fair; good if not allowed to ripen on the tree but put in a dark, cool place. Tree while not blight-proof, is a remarkably vigorous grower; dense and luxuriant foliage. One of the heaviest and most constant bearers; and, with Keiffer, has proven with us to be our most profitable market sorts. August.

WILDER'S EARLY—Introducer says its good points are earliness, delicious quality, good keeper and shipper, great beauty and productiveness.



LINCOLN CORELESS.

LINCOLN CORELESS—Originated in Lincoln county, Tennessee. Rarely has core or seed, and bears immense crops. Very large, sometimes from a pound to a pound and a half each; long, bright yellow, juicy, rich delicate aromatic flavor; keeps late into winter, even until March. We hope to see it generally tested. Fifty cents each; \$5 per dozen.

GARBER—Large, beautiful, bright yellow, with red; juicy and good; of Kieffer order, and, like it, will produce more bushels and dollars than any other sort. September.

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit large, rather coarse; fair quality; very vigorous and productive. One of the best early market and family sorts. June and July.
ANJON—Large, buttery, melting, rich, vinous. An excellent late fall sort. October to December.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on quince stock, the pear makes a dwarf or shrubby tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following, two or three feet high, at 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen: Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, Lawrence, Clapp's Favorite, Bell Lucrative, Anjon.

CHERRIES.

Trees four to six feet high, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE—Medium; purplish red; sweet. May.
MAY DUKE—Large; bright red; pleasant; sub-acid. Last of May.
EARLY RICHMOND—Medium; bright red; acid; borne in pairs.
GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; one of the best wax cherries. June.
NAPOLEON—Another excellent cherry of the wax family. Last of June.
BLACK TARTARIAN—Large; purplish black; sweet; late. July.
WINDSOR—Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; good grower, and one of the best bearers of the hearts. June 15th.
LARGE MONTGOMERY—Good grower; heavy bearer; large; red; quality good; late acid sort. Last of June.
HORTENSE—Pale red; large; mildly acid; fine cropper. Early June.
YELLOW SPANISH—Fruit large; pale whitish-yellow on shaded side; bright red and carmine dots in sun; firm, rich, juicy, sweet. June.
ENGLISH MORELLO—Above medium; nearly black; rich acid. July.

PLUMS.

The plums require the same culture as the peach. Budded on plum roots, trees one and two years, four to six feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

RED JUNE—Perhaps the best all round and most profitable of plums. Of Japan type; vigorous, upright grower; very productive; rather larger than Wild Goose; fine quality; vermilion red. One of the first good sorts to ripen, and should be in every planting.

AMERICA—Fruit larger than the average Japan and much larger than the popular native sorts. Color bright golden-yellow with pink blush, white bloom, many small white dots; flesh yellow, moderately firm, good quality. In growth and appearance tree resembles our natives; productive, bears young, should prove hardy and succeed wherever plums can be grown. A good keeper, ripening before Burbank.

WICKSON—Originated by Luther Burbank, who says it stands pre-eminent in good qualities, and is the finest of many introductions. Tree grows in vase form, fruit large, glowing carmine, heavy white bloom, stone small, flesh firm, sweet, delicious, and keeps a long time after ripe. We have fair supply of trees, buds purchased direct from originator. July.

ABUNDANCE (Botan)—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, bright red, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

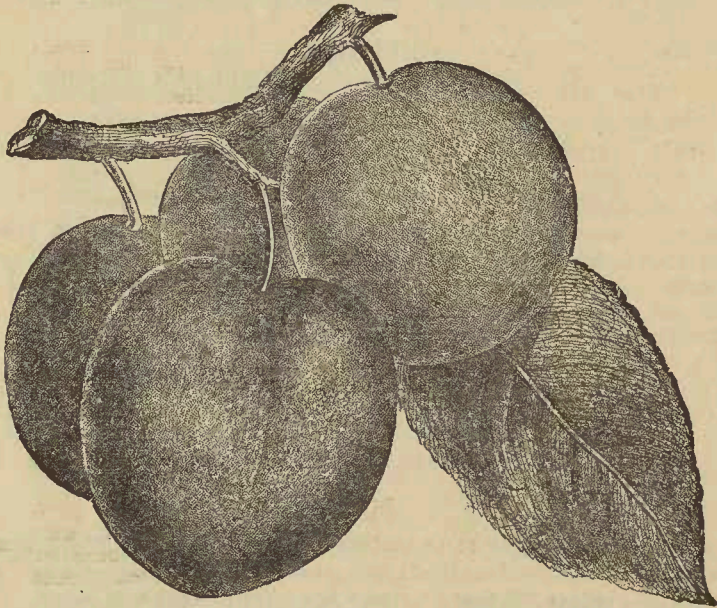
APPLE—Fruit large and attractive, resembling a medium sized apple; color deep reddish-purple when fully ripe; flesh red, firm, quality like Satsuma, a splendid keeper and shipper. Tree a fine, strong grower. Ripens soon after Burbank.

BURBANK—The best and most profitable growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; purplish red with lilac bloom. August.

SATSUMA (Blood)—Large, globular, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark and fine quality; strong grower. July.

CHALCO—Strong grower, one of the most productive; fruit almost stemless, large, flattish, reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and meaty; sweet and extra fine quality. Early August.

CLIMAX—Perhaps the largest plum we grow, dark red, skin firm, flesh yellow, sweet, rich, of fine quality. Ripens very early. Fifty cents each.



WILD GOOSE—One of the best known and most popular sorts. Though not of the highest quality, is one of the surest bearers and freest from disease, and a profitable market sort. June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Fruit larger than common Damson, vigorous and productive. September.

QUINCES.

Trees, two to three feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CHAMPION—Large; good quality; late keeper. September.

ORANGE—Rather large; yellow; best known. September.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—A new sort; said to be very superior. Fifty cents each.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Of large size; good quality; strong grower. Fifty cents each.

GRAPES.

Our vines are mostly two years old, and are well grown.

McPIKE—This new seedling of Worden, originating in the West, has now been well tested in nearly all grape growing sections and easily takes first rank among the large sorts. We planted it four years ago and can add our testimony to its worth. Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth in size, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, sweet, juicy, seeds few and small. Ripens medium early. Thirty cents each; \$3 per dozen.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry large, glossy black with blue bloom, sweet, juicy, few and small seed. Vine strong grower, healthy foliage, very productive. Ripens with the earliest. One of the best family and shipping sorts. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; black; one of the best and most popular market sorts. Ten cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

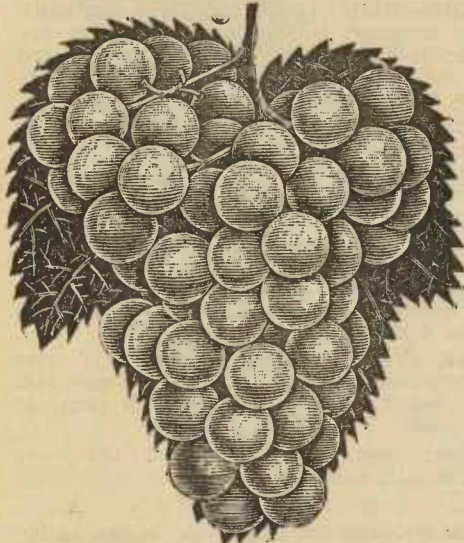
IVES—Bunch and berry medium; black. One of the earliest to color and freest from disease. Same price as Concord.

CLINTON—Small bunch and berry; black; healthy, vigorous, and excellent for wine. Same price as Concord.

MARTHA—Bunch and berry medium, white; fair quality, enormously productive, good grower. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord which it closely resembles in vine and fruit, but it is a larger berry and better quality, being very sweet and less foxy and ripens a little ahead of its parent. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

CATAWBA—Red; bunch and berry large; fine quality; one of the oldest sorts in cultivation. Ten cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.



Brighton,

times shouldered; flesh sweet, fair quality; ripens before Concord. Ten cents each; \$1 per dozen.

BRIGHTON—Bunch long, berry medium, red; one of the earliest and best grapes in cultivation. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINDLEY—Red; bunch medium; flesh tender, sweet, with good flavor; ripens with Delaware. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SALEM—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berries large; flesh very sweet, tender, with rich aromatic flavor; ripens medium early. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HARTFORD—Black; somewhat foxy; vine vigorous, healthy; ripens before Concord. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

ISABELLA—Black; bunch large compact, berries large, oval, fair quality; strong grower. Ten cents each; \$1 per dozen.

TELEGRAPH—Black; bunch medium, very compact; some-

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Black; bunch long, shouldered, compact; berries small, sweet; one of the best sorts for wine. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DELAWARE—Red; bunch small, compact; berries small, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality for table and wine. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

SCUPPERNONG—Found growing naturally from Virginia to Florida, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees, bunch small, seldom more than six berries; berries large, brown color, juicy, sweet, with musk flavor. Ripens for about six weeks, beginning last of August. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAMES—Extra large, black; extremely prolific, considered better than Scuppernong, thick skin, begins to ripen in September, and will hang on until late in November. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MEISCH—Nearly black; berries large, very sweet, ripens August and September, prolific. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. The above are of Scuppernong family, and will succeed from Virginia southward to the Gulf.

PERKINS—Pale red; ripens before Concord; bunch and berry medium; compact, shouldered, sweet, juicy, little foxy. Very rank grower; healthy, hardy, and one of the heaviest bearers, and freest from rot and other diseases. It is one of the best, and every family should have a few vines of it. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—White; berry and bunch large, compact; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp; vine a good grower; said to be hardy and productive; ripens just before Concord and is of best quality. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunch medium to long; berry pale greenish-white; flavor pure, moderately sweet; cluster very handsome, and its purity of flavor ranks it above many older sorts. It has been tested and has received the highest praise at the Blacksburg Experimental Station. Hope it will succeed in all other parts of the State. Thirty cents each; \$3 per dozen.



NIAGARA GRAPE.

NIAGARA—White; bunch very large and handsome; compact; berries large; skin thin and tough; does not crack; sweet, with an agreeable flavor to most tastes; ripens with Concord. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

GOETHE—Red; bunch usually large; not very compact; berries large, light red; flesh sweet, juicy, with aromatic flavor; very late to ripen. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black; bunch not so large as Concord, but resembles it in foliage and quality; vine moderate grower; one of the earliest grapes to ripen, and on this account and its good quality it sells high. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

EMPIRE STATE—White; best quality; vine strong grower, hardy, short jointed canes, with large, healthy foliage. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

WYOMING RED—Vine hardy; very productive; bunch and berry larger than Delaware; red, sweet, slightly foxy; early. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

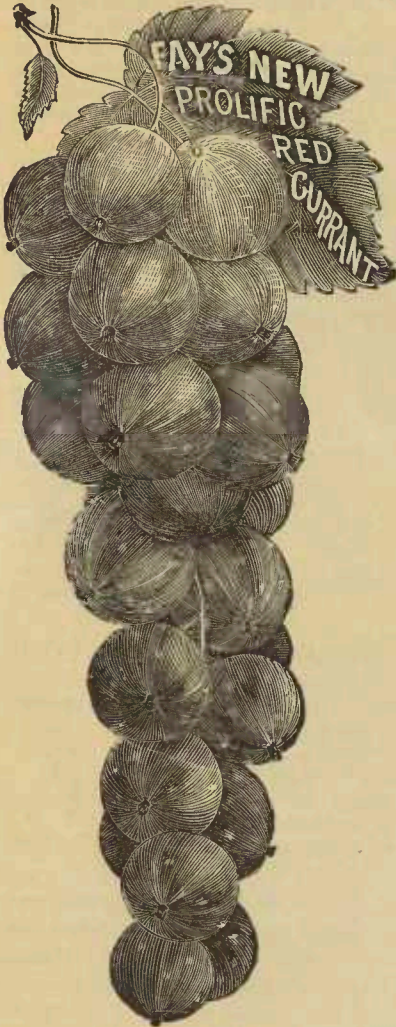
WILDER—Black, bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet; ripens rather late. Twenty cents each.

VERGENNESE—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berry large, sweet, juicy; best quality. August. Twenty-five cents each.

JEFFERSON—Red; bunch and berry medium; fine quality. Twenty-five cents each.

LEUTIE—One of the best rather late red sorts; vigorous and productive. Twenty cents each.

CURRENTS.



Ten cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Strong, healthy grower; color, deep red; very prolific; best quality. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7 per 100.

CHERRY—Large red berry; short bunch; good grower and bearer on good soil; acid.

LA VERSAILLES—Very large; red; bunch long and handsome.

RED DUTCH—Fruit medium; bunch large red; of good quality.

WHITE GRAPE—Large; yellowish white; mild acid; excellent quality for table.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large; black; fine for wine or jelly.

CHAMPION—Black; bunch very large; delicious; hangs long on the bush.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red bunches extremely long, berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive. Ripens late. Twenty cents each.

NORTH STAR—Bunch and berry large bright red; extra fine quality; vigorous. Twenty-five cents.

DEWBERRIES.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

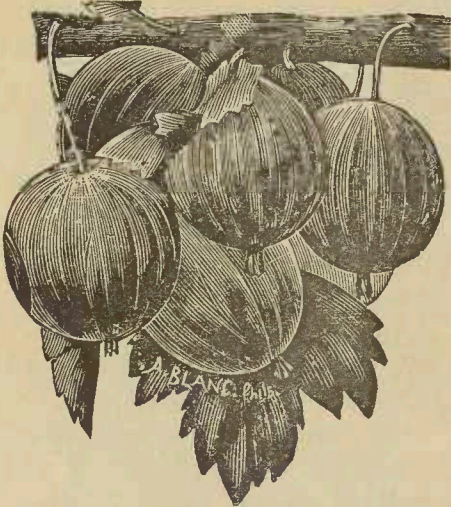
These are low trailing Blackberries of large size fruit of best quality, and ripen earlier than the Blackberry. Very easy of culture. Profitable for home or market.

AUSTIN—Very strong canes, frequently 10 feet long. Berries large and sweet.

LEUCRETIA—Very similar to above, canes not so strong as Austin, but berries larger and firmer.

GOOSEBERRIES.

In order to produce large, abundant crops of Gooseberries it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely. Mildew is prevented by heavy mulching.



DOWNING.

DOWNING—Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. Ten cents each; \$1 per dozen.

SMITH'S (Smith's Improved)—Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; vigorous grower. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

RED JACKET—As large as the largest, of best quality; splendid cropper, of smooth, even berries; both fruit and foliage free from disease, and will

succeed where most other sorts fail. After growing and fruiting it two years we believe it the best red sort in cultivation. Two year plants 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN—Large, pale green, good quality; prolific; one of the best. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

PEARL—Free, rank grower; fruit larger and more productive than Downing. One of the most desirable sorts. Twenty cents each; \$2 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Plant in rows four feet apart and plants three feet apart in rows. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well drained soil. Apply a liberal quantity of wood ashes and stable manure in winter or at planting and mulch heavily with any coarse litter; if not convenient to mulch give clean culture. Red varieties are nearly thornless and reproduce by suckers thrown up around the old plants. The black varieties are produced from tips of canes. They are easy to produce and every garden should have a few rows. Prices, unless otherwise noted, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

RED.

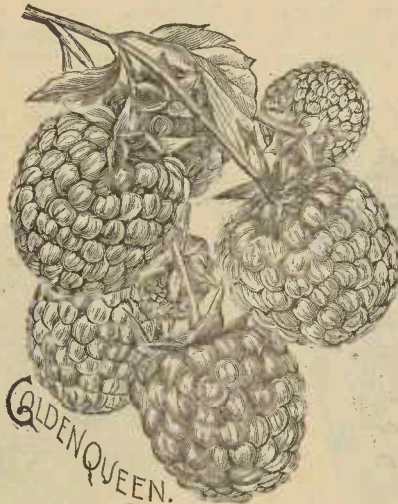
CUTHBERT, OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winter and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

LOUDON—Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive, and stands the Southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we see of this berry the better we like it. Fifty cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.



MILLER RED—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other variety. The firmest and best shipper.

YELLOW.



GOLDEN QUEEN—A beautiful, large golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use. Seventy-five cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

BLACK.

OHIO—After testing many of the black sorts, we find this is the most satisfactory sort for light and gray soils and succeeds everywhere. Canes are strong and free from fungus diseases, very productive. Ripens medium early. Berries good size and quality and we commend it.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—A well-known sort; high quality; productive; rich; juicy; medium; late; vigorous.

SOUHEGAN—Early; hardy and productive; sweet and of fine quality; good market sort. \$

GREGG—An old sort that does well on heavy clay soils.

CUMBERLAND—This new Black Cap is an unusually strong grower, productive, of enormously large berries, elongated somewhat like a blackberry, making it distinct from any other variety. A wonder of size and beauty; quality good; ripens in mid-season, and is worthy of trial by every fruit grower in the land. One dollar per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$12 per 1,000.

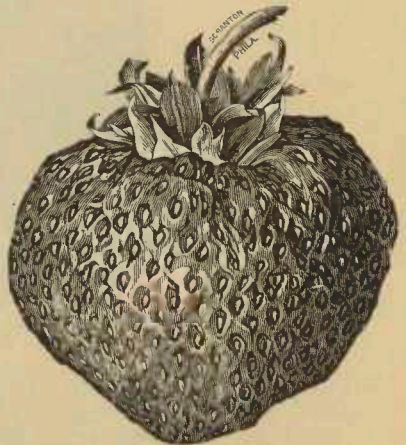
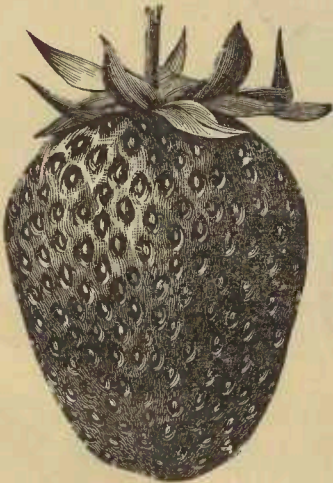
EARLY HARVEST—Extremely early and unusually productive, rendering it very profitable and productive. Berries medium in size, bright glossy black, sweet and tender.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large, jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LOVETT—Berries large, roundish, firm; superior quality. Ripens early to late.

CHILD'S EVERBEARING—This sort has pleased us very much, bearing a good crop of large, sweet berries in June, and continuing to bear at intervals if weather is seasonable until frost. Seventy-five cents per dozen.

CRYSTAL WHITE—This is a true blackberry except in color, which is nearly transparent when ripe; sweet, good and very productive; berries rather under size. Ripens medium late. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Any moderately rich soil will produce strawberries, thoroughly plow, harrow, and put in fine condition; then stretch line three and a half feet apart,

and set plants one to two feet apart in rows. Manure may be applied to land, but we prefer some good plant fertilizer, because the manure is apt to contain clover and other grass seeds, which are very objectionable in strawberry rows.

Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. If harrow is run over land soon after rains, it will keep land clean of grass, and will turn runners into the row, which forms a mat, and will help to prevent grass in rows. In spring land should have a light mulch, which prevents berries from being gritty, and also helps to keep up moisture in dry weather.

The blossoms of those marked with the letter "P" are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect bloomers, and require some perfect blooming sort to be planted in every third or fourth row to fertilize them. Planting may be done in fall or spring.

Plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at 100 rates add 25 cents to pay postage.

Prices, unless otherwise stated, are 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

EXCELSIOR—"We are proud in being able to offer to our patrons this extra early, firm, high colored, well shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Mitchel's Early wherever tried. We strongly urge all our patrons to get a start of them, for they are great early berries for profit. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored; plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust." The earliest variety grown with us, fully one week earlier than Mitchel's Early, which it resembles very much; still it is a distinct variety, and is also very much firmer than the Mitchel's. We have had numerous reports of this variety, and every one, where earliness is desired, speaks of it as a most favorable variety.

LADY THOMAS Ripens very early; large berries; enormously productive. It is one of the hardiest of all sorts and will stand more droughts and produce more fruit with bad culture than any other sort yet introduced. No one will make a mistake in planting it.

BUBACH—Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop you will find that Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties. This berry has been described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them, we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good attention. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown; a prolific grower, and only sets enough plants to give good-sized berries. Imperfect bloomer.

AROMA (S)—This is a very beautiful berry; late as Gandy and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and, where a fancy berry is wanted, this is one that fills the bill. It is large and even-sized and very showy, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

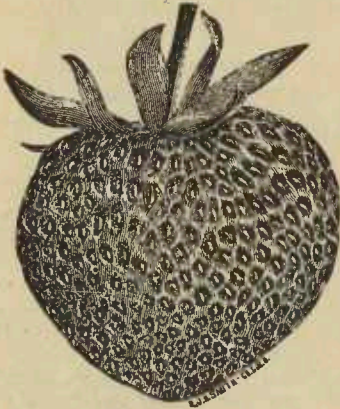
SHARPLESS—An old sort; still prized in some places.

CUMBERLAND—One of the very best for home garden, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous, and productive. The berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color, and of fine quality. Mid-season.

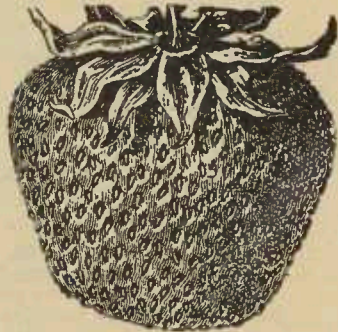
GANDY—One of the best very late sorts, though not over-productive. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berries of largest size; firm, regular in shape, bright red in color, and of good quality.

MARSHALL—Both plant and fruit of mammoth size, but must have clean culture and plenty of fertility. Has yielded 9,000 quarts per acre; early to medium; quality one of the best for family use, where extra quality and size are wanted. Sixty cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

WILLIAM BELT—A well-tested variety that is giving remarkable satisfaction as a large, handsome, productive berry for market or home use. Vigorous, thrifty, heavy plant, producing large crops under good common matted row culture.



BRANDYWINE.



TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.

BRANDYWINE—Medium; early to late. This is a most beautiful berry for fancy market. It pleases all that see it, and will be planted very largely by commercial growers.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—Very productive, berries medium to large, bright scarlet, handsome appearance, and fine quality; ripens medium to early. Thrives well on light soil, and is a fine family and market sort.

BISMARCK—Needs a strong soil to mature its crops of large, luscious berries. Seedling of Bubach with perfect blossom, larger, equally as productive, better in shape, color and quality; holds up well in shipping. Well tested; will please everyone that gives it a rich soil and good culture.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Strong plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

CHINESE—Well known; holds its foliage nearly all winter.

HALL'S JAPAN—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen, white flower changing to yellow.

MONTHLY, OR DUTCH—Blooms all summer; red and yellow; very fragrant.

GOLDEN—Yellow and green mingled and striped.

SCARLET OR CORAL—Strong rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers.

WISTERIA.

Twenty-five cents each; extra strong, 50 cents each.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flowers, produced in immense quantities.

CHINESE WHITE—A beautiful white flowering sort, a graceful climber.

FRUTESCENS MAGNIFICA—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous. Fifty cents each.

GARDEN ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mixed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure and fork the beds over lightly early in spring. For field culture plant in rows four or five feet apart and plants one foot apart in rows. Earth up in spring if white shoots are desired.

DONALD'S ELMIRA—This fine, new variety produces thick, green stalks of the finest quality, and has recently become very popular. In size, color and yield it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation. No one should fail to try this valuable variety. Price, 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large, quick growth, and superb in quality. Price, 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A distinct variety, of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. Price, 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

HORSE RADISH.

This useful condiment is easily grown, and prefers a rich, moist loam. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart, putting the sets one foot apart, being careful to place the thin end down in the ground. Constant cultivation greatly improves the size and quality. Price, 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB, PIE PLANT.

A deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with the plants 3 feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Popular, and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender, and delicately flavored. Require less sugar than other sorts. Plants, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

EVERGREENS.

Evergreen trees two or more times transplanted, unless otherwise priced, will be 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—(Aurea)—Neat, compact bush of golden hue. Two feet.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper. Two to three feet.

EVER GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Semple Aurea)—One of the most beautiful sorts in cultivation; upright and fine. Two to 2½ feet. Seventy-five cents.

GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE—Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball. 12 to 15 inches.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A fine medium size evergreen tree; succeeds all over the country. Two to three feet, 50 cents each.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE—A dwarf, compact grower; beautiful for border or hedges. Two to three feet.

COMPACT ARBORVITAE—Compact grower with leaves or branches fan-shaped; very handsome. One to two feet.

IRISH JUNIPER—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.

HEMLOCK OR WEEPING SPRUCE—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with pendulous branches and delicate dark foliage; very suitable for lawn or cemetery. One and one-half to three feet.

NORWAY SPRUCE—An elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit. As it gets age it has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, and is picturesque and beautiful. Two to three feet.



DOUGLAS SPRUCE—From the mountains of Colorado; good grower; foliage light green above, glaucous below; conical form, branches spreading gracefully 10 to 15 inches.

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA—Does not attain large size, pyramidal form; handsome glaucous foliage, two feet high, compact.

PLUMOSA (Retinospora)—A variety with fern-like branches and short leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name. Four to six feet, \$1 each.

NORWAY SPRUCE WEEPING, OR PENDULAR—Very handsome, small trees, ten to twelve inches.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Very handsome, compact, symmetrical form, one and a half to two feet.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—We can supply three distinct varieties of Chinese Arborvitae—the Dwarf, Juniper Tree-Shaped, and Conical. When ordering, please state variety desired.

SWEDISH JUNIPER—In nursery it appears similar to Irish, and is handsome. Two to three feet.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE—A pretty variety, of dwarf habit. One and a half to two feet.

AMERICAN SPRUCE—Foliage more thickly set on twigs than Norway. Slender branches, thickly covered with green foliage. One to one and one-half feet.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—There are two types, blue and green, both are handsome. Twelve to fifteen inches. \$1.

BALSAM FIR—A well-known popular tree. One to two feet.

BOX TREE—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves; can be trained in any form. Two feet.

DWARF BOX—Used for borders and edging; 10 cents each; \$6 per 100.

SILVER FIR—Very dark green. One of the handsomest evergreens.

MAGNOLIA (Grandiflora)—One of our handsomest ornamental flowering trees; dark, thick, green foliage, with large white, fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Our trees have been transplanted several times, and have plenty of roots. Better success will be attained by removing most of the foliage when transplanting. Two to three feet, 75 cents; three to four feet, \$1 each.

ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

We offer a splendid lot of extra fine field grown, 2 to 3 feet plants, that will bloom first year. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Also **BALTIMORE BELL**, **TENNESSEE BELL**, **UNIVERSAL FAVORITE**, **SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION**, and **WICHNANNA** at same price.

PINES.

Two to four feet, 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

SCOTCH PINE—A rapid-growing variety, with silvery green foliage.

WHITE PINE—One of the best native pines; flourishes in the poorest soil.

AUSTRIAN PINE—Robust, hardy, spreading, leaves long, stiff and dark green.

SYLVESTRIA—A strong grower, with long bluish tags or leaves.

LARGE EVERGREENS.

We offer a fine lot of individual specimens for immediate effect. We do not include these in our "special offer." Most of these can be shipped with balls of earth if desired, which will greatly tend to insure their living.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—Seven to ten feet, \$1.50 each; selected specimens, \$2.50.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—Seven to ten feet, \$2.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Four to six feet, \$1.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Four to six feet, \$1.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE—Three to five feet, \$1.

EVERGOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Three to four feet, \$1.50.

PINES—*Sylvestria*, *Austrian*, *Scotch* and *White*, four to six feet, \$1.

MULBERRY TREES.

DOWNING EVERBEARING—This is the best of all the Mulberries we have yet tested. Fruit large, black. Begins to ripen with strawberries and continues ripening into August. Fifty cents each.

NUT TREES.

AMERICAN CHESTNUT—4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; large tree, 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents. These bore some nuts past season.

SPANISH CHESTNUT—2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.

ENGLISH WALNUT—2 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

PECAN—1½ to 2 feet, 50 cents.

JAPAN WALNUTS—3 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

ENGLISH FILBERTS—2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.

FRENCH HAZELNUTS—4 to 6 feet, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—Leaves small, glossy green, and foliage will cover walls, trees or rocks with a density rarely found in any other plant. Strong plants, 40 cents.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Fine for covering walls and trees. Twenty-five cents.

CLEMATIS.

CLIMBING PLANTS, OR ASCENDING PERENNIAL HERBS. These thrive in most temperate regions of America and Europe. They should be planted in rich, light, loamy soil. The soil should be well drained and must be kept rich by an annual application of good cow manure and kept free from weeds. If the plants are mulched with coarse manure it will be found very beneficial, and they should be supplied with some steady support so the winds will not break the vines off or crack the bark near the ground. Many of the varieties will grow thirty or forty feet in one season from strong roots and will produce a fine show of flowers the first season. Price, fifty cents each.

JACKMANNII—One of the first Hybrid Clematis ever introduced and one of the most popular of this color yet known, purple.

HENRYII—One of the best white varieties and exceedingly popular.

COCCINEA—A variety with very pretty bell-shaped flowers, red in color. It grows easily and does well in almost all situations.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURG—The best double white flowering sort known in this country, and one of the most desirable.

DOUBLE BLUE—Excellent double blue sort and very desirable.

PANICULATA—Of Japan origin and very vigorous climber with fragrant single white flowers that are produced in wonderful abundance. One of the best summer and fall blooming sorts. Thrives best in sunny situations. Price, twenty-five cents each.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

These make very handsome, small flowering trees that begin to bloom in July and continue for two months. Two to three feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; large trees at 75 cents. All will bloom first season.

L'INDICA—Pink flowering.

PURPUREA—Pinkish purple; very handsome.

RUBRA—Dark red or crimson; fine sort.

HARDY AND VALUABLE SHRUBS.

Two to four feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

We offer the following large individual specimens or clumps for immediate effect, and should give a profusion of bloom the first season. Fifty cents each.

ALTHEA.

Fine free-growing and flowering shrubs, of easiest culture; blooming profusely in August and September, when flowers are generally scarce.

ARDENS—Double quilled violet flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Vigorous grower.

AMPLISSIMA—Large light pink, quilled. Plant of dwarf habit.

BOULE DE FEU—Beautiful violet red; large and very double. Vigorous grower; late blooming.

LEOPOLDII—Large, deep rose, double, fine.

POMPONE ROUGE—Flowers large, 3½ to 4 inches across. Color, light rose; very distinct and fine.

PULCHERRIMA—Large, double, white; very fine.

DEUTZIA.

Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers in June and July, render them among the most popular flowering shrubs at this time.

CRENATA—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. Very desirable and valuable.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Very large, double white flower, with back of petal tinged with pink. Early and very profuse bloomer.

GRACILIS—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

SPIREAS.

Spireas are all elegant, low shrubs of easiest culture, and continue in bloom during a period of three months.

VAN HOUTTI—One of the best. Plants a mass of white flowers. Blooms in June.

PRUNIFOLIA—Pure white flowers, like Daisies. Bloom in May, and remains in flower a long time.

ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, compact habit. With a little care it will bloom continuously from May to frost. Bright pink flowers with an occasional.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEGELIA ROSEA—Superb flowering shrub, which gives a profusion of white and pink in spring. Twenty-five cents.

JAPAN SNOWBALL—Very distinct in foliage, and profuse bloomer. Two to three feet. Fifty cents.

MOCK ORANGE—A well-known shrub. One of the first to flower in spring. Twenty-five cents.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

HYDRANGAEA (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This superb shrub, introduced from Japan, makes a striking and elegant effect on lawns, beginning to bloom at one and two feet, and growing eventually to a height of six or eight feet. Flowers pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. Two to three feet, 50 cents; \$4 per dozen; 1 to 2 feet, 25 cents.

CALYCANTHUS (Floridus)—Wood fragrant; foliage rich, flowers chocolate, with peculiar, agreeable odor; blossoms in May and at intervals afterwards. Two to three feet, 50 cents; 1 to 2 feet, 25 cents each.

SNOWBALL—A well-known shrub, blooming in May. Three to four feet, 50 cts.

LILAC—Purple and white. Plants two or three feet, 25 cents.

ST. JOHN'S WORT—A dwarfish shrub, blooming all summer, with rich golden flowers resembling single roses. One foot, thirty cents.

SWEET PEA SHRUB—Both in foliage and flowers, which appear in profusion in June, it is very similar to Sweet Peas. Two to three feet, 25 cents.

GROUNSEL SHRUB—Very symmetrical, low, compact shrub, covered with whitish bloom late in autumn. Three feet, fifty cents.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Fifty cents each; \$5 per dozen.



We have an excellent assortment, and can furnish many sorts, in large quantities. If larger quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

SILVER MAPLE—One of the best native species, and a most desirable and rapid growing shade tree, forms a beautiful, open head, foliage bright green, silvery white beneath. Attains height of 50 or 60 feet. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; 10 to 14 feet, 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen.

ASH-LEAVED—Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet. Seven to eight feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

NORWAY MAPLE—This is one of the most beautiful and useful of the maple family, rather inclined to be crooked, when young, but straightens with age, forming a round and very compact head; foliage very dense, deep and shining green, which it holds well until frost, then changes to brilliant autumn yellow as the leaves fall off. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cents.

SUGAR MAPLE—Upright pyramidal form and fine foliage, a rapid growing tree; one of the most desirable street or lawn trees. In the fall the foliage becomes a golden crimson. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cents.

- WIER'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE**—This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet. Seven to eight feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.
- SCARLET MAPLE**—A native species, with red blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear, and foliage with varied tints in the fall. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, 60 cents.
- EUROPEAN GREEN ASH**—A rapid growing, upright, spreading tree; dark green foliage, which it retains until frost. Grows nearly as fast as cottonwood. Transplants easily. We recommend it. 10 to 12 feet, 60 cents each; \$6.50 per dozen.
- AMERICAN ASH**—Nursery grown and well known. 8 to 10 feet.
- AMERICAN BEECH**—Fine native tree; smooth, light gray bark; handsome foliage, very dense, close growth. Eight to ten feet.
- TULIP POPLAR**—One of the grandest of our native trees; tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, close leaves and tulip-like flower; holds its foliage well until frost. When nursery grown, rather easy to transplant; seedlings from forest are extremely hard to transplant. 8 to 10 feet, \$30 per 100.
- CORK ELM**—Native elm with cork growing on outer bark, which is said to prevent the elm borer from injuring it, otherwise it is similar to common Elm. Trees of this sort we transplanted last spring, and should all grow. Ten to twelve feet, fifty cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- BASSWOOD, OR AMERICAN LINDEN**—A fair grower, forming a symmetrical head, and much admired. Six to eight feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- CAROLINA POPLAR**—A most rapid-growing tree for street or lawn. Twelve to fourteen feet, 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen. Eight to ten feet, 40 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
- CATALPA**—Broad leaf, rapid-growing tree. Seven to eight feet, 50 cents each.
- BUCKEYE**—Forms a large-sized and beautiful tree. In spring has yellow blossoms. Five to six feet, 50 cents each.
- ELM**—A fine shade tree that grows slowly while young, but attains great size and age. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents each.
- WEeping WILLOW**—Fifty cents each.
- WILLOW OAKS**—Small leaf, spreading native tree. Seven to ten feet, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- GOLDEN WILLOW**—A showy variety, with golden bark of high color, conspicuous during the winter. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents.
- MAGNOLIA (Cucumber)**—A beautiful ornamental tree, attaining great height; has bluish green leaves in great abundance 6 to 9 inches long, which are retained until frost. We are very much pleased with this variety on account of rapid growth and symmetrical form. Seven to eight feet, fifty cents.
- MAGNOLIA UMBRELLA**—This is a deciduous variety, is a rather rapid grower, somewhat similar to the above, with leaves from 18 inches to 2 feet long, and a very striking tree. Five to six feet, 50 cents each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA—A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE—A very unique small growing tree, very ornamental when in bloom. Four to five feet, 25 cents each.

... HEDGES ...



Hedges are becoming very popular for boundaries, borders and screens. They may be planted in the fall or perhaps preferably in the spring. Plants should be set one foot apart, and is better to cultivate and manure well for a few feet each side of the hedge for the first year or two. They can be trimmed to almost any form desired.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—This is a very popular variety where a heavy or tall hedge is desired and also makes an excellent screen. The leaves are large and growth erect, but it may be sheared into any form desired. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

OSAGE ORANGE—This plant has been used a great many years for this purpose. It may be bent and woven into a thick, compact hedge, though it is not as popular as formerly and not considered equal to a Privet hedge except where it is wanted to turn stock. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.

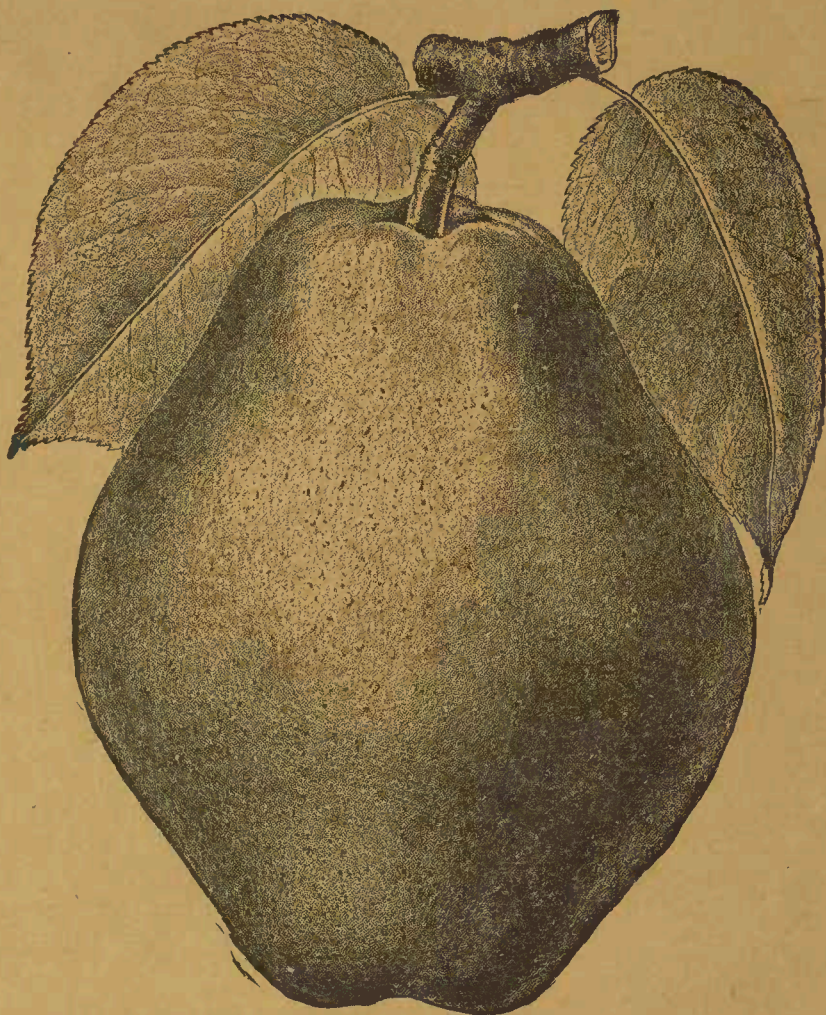
SPIREA ANTHONY WATTERER—A deciduous plant of dwarf growth, very compact and covered with a mass of pink blooms from May till fall. This makes a beautiful border hedge for summer and may be trimmed to any form desired. The flowers are quite attractive, and if plucked freely will produce more abundantly. This will not produce a hedge over three or four feet high and may be kept down to two feet by shearing. We especially recommend this for borders. Nothing produces more beautiful effect for summer. Plants 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

DWARF BOX—This also makes a nice low hedge which rarely attains the height of more than three or four feet in a great many years, but on account of its evergreen habit is very attractive, specially in winter.

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE—This also makes a pretty medium to tall hedge. This variety bears heavy shearing and will grow quite compactly if sheared sufficiently and will produce effect at once. The foliage is fragrant when pressed with the hand, being a true arborvitae in shape. Plants 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 per dozen; \$16 per 100.

JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—This is also frequently used to cover wire fences making a compact hedge. It is nearly evergreen and produces an abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Plants \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

... KIEFFER ...



KIEFFER—With us has proven the most valuable and profitable sort we have fully tested. A very free grower, and we have yet to see a blighted twig even in orchards that are badly affected with this disease. It is said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the China Sand Pear. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality good; strong grower, early bearer and immensely productive. Ripens September to October. The fruit should be gathered during September and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table pear is greatly improved. 35 cents each.

ALSO OFFER A FINE LOT OF ONE YEAR KIEFFER AND LE CONTE, THE TWO GREAT MARKET SORTS, 3 TO 4 FEET, STRAIGHT BODIES, AT 20 CENTS EACH; \$2.00 PER DOZEN; \$12.00 PER 100.